

in having the rare branches short and spreading instead of long and erect, much smaller bracts (less than 7 mm. long), corolla-lobes yellowish at the base with a median greenish line instead of "whitish with pale violet lines," and the lateral lobes of the lower lip more divergent. From *E. arctica* it differs also in having the teeth of its bracts aristate instead of merely acute. The writer is indebted to Professor M. L. Fernald for first calling his attention to the outstanding characters which set off this species.

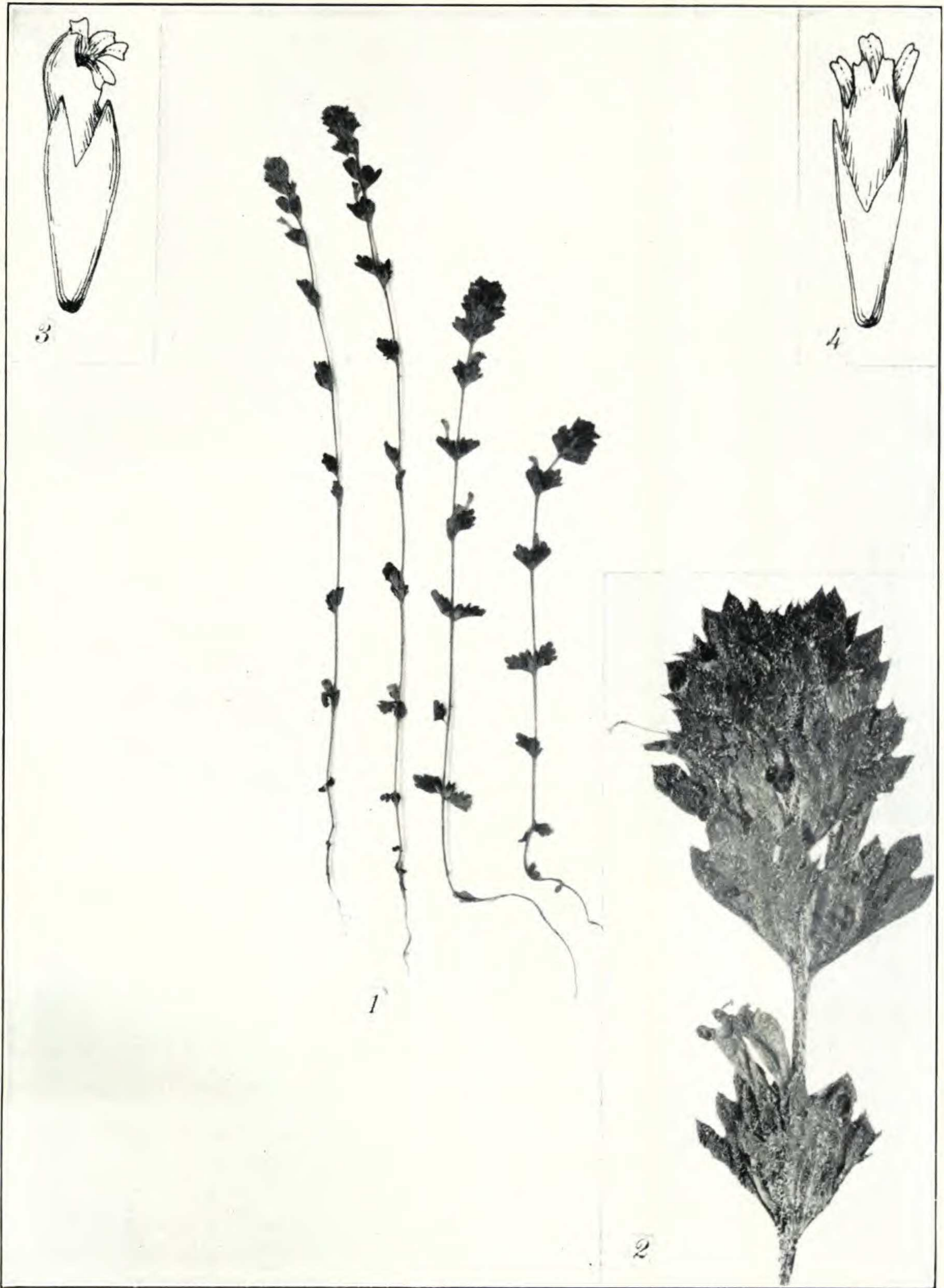
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#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE 278

FIG. 1, *EUPHRASIA SUBARCTICA*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  natural size; FIG. 2, upper stem-leaves and flowers,  $3 \times$  natural size; FIGS. 3, 4, side and top views of flower, about  $10 \times$  natural size.

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*APIOS AMERICANA* Med.—Though *Apios americana* is cited correctly in Index Kewensis as published by Medikus in 1787 in Vorles. Churpf. Phys.-oekon. Gesellsch. II. 355, thus showing clearly that the name has priority over *Apios tuberosa* Moench. Meth. 165 (1794), the binomial *Apios americana* does not seem to have been adopted by any author, American or foreign. The only mention I find is by Taubert in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. III.—3, p. 365 (1894) who says under *Apios*: "5 Arten, davon *A. tuberosa* Mnch. und *A. americana* Med. in Nordamerika," apparently assuming that these names represent different species, since both appear in Index Kewensis as valid species. The reason for the neglect of this name is without doubt the great rarity of the periodical in which Medikus published *Apios americana*. It cannot be found in any American library, but there is a copy of Vorlesungen der Physikalisch-oekonomischen Gesellschaft, published in 5 volumes from 1784–1789, in the British Museum (Natural History) which I consulted last year when in London. Through the kindness of Dr. J. E. Dandy I have before me an exact copy of the description of *Apios* and *Apios americana* which is one of the 108 genera of Leguminosae treated by Medikus in a paper entitled "Versuch einer neuen Lehrart." The genus which is usually credited to Moench (1794) is well characterized by Medikus and there is also a full description of *A. americana* with the citation of *Glycine Apios* L. as a synonym. The generic name is cited by Medikus as "*Apios* Corn." and in turning to Cornut one finds in his Canaden-



EUPHRASIA SUBARCTICA: FIG. 1,  $\times \frac{3}{4}$ ; FIG. 2,  $\times 3$ ; FIGS. 3 and 4, flower from side and top,  $\times 10$ .